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## POLISH DENDROLOGICAL, POMOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOR INDUSTRY

One of the research laboratories which is part of the Polska Akademia Nauk (Polish Academy of Sciences) is the Zaklad Dendrologii i Pomologii (Research Laboratory of Dendrology and Pomology) in Kornik. Active only a few years, the Zaklad Dendrologii i Pomologii can be proud of the important results it has obtained from its work, because such work is long-range and often it is necessary to wait many years for the final results. One of the important research studies which the Zaklad Dendrologii i Pomologii has conducted for a long time is the breeding of new kinds of fast-growing poplar to cover the needs of forestry and the paper industry. The breeding method used by the Zaklad Dendrologii i Pomologii is that of Michurin and professor Yablokov, famous Soviet scientists and specialists in breeding forest trees.

Because of the constantly increasing requirements of the paper industry, research is concentrated on the utilization of domestic types of poplar and its foreign varieties which are recognized for their fast growth, resistance to diseases and pests, and, above all, high cellulose content.

Up to now, the chief raw materials for the production of cellulose were spruce and pine. Whereas pine is cut after 80-120 years' growth, poplar can be cut after 15-25 years.

The cellulose content of spruce and pine is, on an average, 50 to 60 percent, and that of poplar only slightly lower.

· In the course of experiments conducted thus far, it has been determined that the hybrid of white poplar and aspen is outstanding for its fast growth.

The selected seedlings of the poplar hybrid are planted in an experimental field where they are closely observed as to growth, soil requirements, and resistance to diseases.

Doctor Bialobog, director of the Zaklad Dendrologii i Pomologii, states that these experiments followed Soviet biological research closely.

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The use of poplar rather than coniferous trees for the production of cellulose will effect a great saving in timber resources. Several hundred thousand fast-growing poplar and poplar-hybrid seedlings have already been supplied by the Zaklad Dendrologii i Pomologii.

The experiment of acclimating the eucalyptus, one of the fastest-growing trees in the world, was begun by the Zaklad Dendrologii i Pomologii. Eucalyptus seeds were imported from Tunisia, Australia, and Italy. Besides wood, valuable oils used by the pharma seutical and sugar industries are obtained from eucalypti.

In the pomological division, experiments have been conducted for several years on fruit breeding to obtain varieties which are resistant to frost and various diseases. In the last few years, cherry trees have been afflicted with monilia, causing entire branches to dry out. Several thousand cherry trees in the central part of Poland have been destroyed by monilia. Thus far, there are no media to combat this blight; however, the Zaklad Dendrologii i Pomologii, among other laboratories, is now working on this problem. Experiments and research in this sphere, however, require many years of tedious work.



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- 2 -

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